

A NEW SPECIES OF LANTANA FROM HISPANIOLA

Harold N. Moldenke

*LANTANA ALAINII* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex 1.5 m. altus; ramulis tetragonis griseis dense pubescentibus; foliis decussato-oppositis valde aromaticis; petioliis elongatis teretibus usque ad 1 cm. longis densissime flavido-pubescentibus, pilis divergentibus; laminis foliorum chartaceis firmis subrotundo-ellipticis 2--3 cm. longis 1.2--2 cm. latis ad apicem basinque rotundatis, supra atroviridibus foveolento-subbullatis densissime breviterque pubescentibus, subtus densissime flavido-pubescentibus, utroque dense resinoso-granulatis; inflorescentiis axillaribus; pedunculis 1--5.5 cm. longis densissime flavido-pubescentibus, pilis divergentibus; capitulis parvis 5--10 mm. longis latisque subpaucifloris; bracteolis magnis ovatis densissime flavido-pubescentibus dense resinoso-granulosis; corollis parvis pallide purpureis.

Shrub, about 1.5 m. tall; branchlets conspicuously but obtusely tetragonal, gray, densely pubescent with yellowish divergent hairs, glabrescent in age; twigs very slender, conspicuously tetragonal, very densely yellowish-pubescent; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles conspicuous, comparatively elongate, slender, apparently tenete, to 1 cm. long on mature leaves, very densely yellowish-pubescent like the twigs; blades firmly chartaceous, dark-green above, lighter beneath, subrotund-elliptic, 2--3 cm. long, 1.2--2 cm. wide, rounded at the apex and base, abundantly and regularly serrulate from apex to base with very small but uniform blunt teeth, conspicuously foveolate-subbullate and densely yellowish-pubescent above, very densely yellowish-pubescent beneath, abundantly resinous-granulate on both surfaces with glistening golden granules, the very abundant venation conspicuously impressed above and prominent beneath, forming a very dense and handsome reticulum; inflorescence axillary, varying from shorter than to equaling or surpassing the subtending leaves during anthesis; peduncles slender, ascending, 1--2 cm. long during anthesis, elongating to 5.5 cm. in fruit, very densely yellowish-pubescent like the twigs; heads small, 5--10 mm. long and wide, rather few-flowered; bractlets foliaceous, ovate, large, the lowermost about 5 mm. long and 3 mm. wide, very densely yellowish-pubescent and resinous-granulose on the back, subacute at the apex, conspicuously venose; corolla pale-purple, small, mostly shorter than and hidden by the bractlets; drupes purplish-red.

The type of this interesting and apparently endemic species was collected by Brother Alain H. Liogier (no. 13816) -- in whose honor it is named -- in dry thickets on limestone at about sealevel, between Cabo Rojo and Las Mercedes, Dominican Republic, on February 12, 1969, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. The foliage of this species reminds

one of L. involucrata L., but the flowering heads remind one of L. microcarpa Urb.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Alma L. Moldenke

"THE FLORA OF NEW ENGLAND - A Manual for the Identification of all Vascular Plants, Including Ferns and Fern Allies and Flowering Plants Growing Without Cultivation in New England" by Frank Conkling Seymour, xvi & 596 pp., illus., Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont 05701. 1969. \$12.50.

This fine work will prove particularly useful to the serious amateurs and the botany students of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut who are beyond the picture book stage and who are not quite ready for Fernald's eighth edition of the Gray's Manual. In comparison with this classic for over a century, this newer book is intentionally written in simpler language based on only two pages of defined specialized terms, with easier keys, of more geographical limitation, and following the same Engler & Prantl order of families. Over 3,200 species have been reported for this area: the author excludes from treatment those only known from single reports. Physical features are well described, varieties and forms are treated, habitat, flowering and distribution data are given. Much local herbaria and field study was required to produce this book.

Additional entries and corrections appear on a bound page at the front of the book; they are therefore not likely to be overlooked or lost. The print is not easy on the eyes. Many abbreviations for authorities have been shortened, as "F." for the more usual "Fern." or "Fernald". In the foreword "striking", in the preface "enjoyment" and on the inner covers helpfully listing the counties "Franklin" in Vermont are misspelled.

Unfortunately the printing of the 390 photographs is so dark that they cannot show effectively what they are meant to show with the exception of leaf shapes as in Salix and Crataegus. Eriocaulon and Eriocaulaceae are omitted from the index.

"ORCHIDS OF EAST AFRICA" by Frank Piers, 2nd edition revised, viii & 304 pp., illus., Verlag von J. Cramer, D-3301 Lehre, Germany. 1968. 6 pounds, 10 sh., or \$15.00.

This edition is a much enhanced improvement over the first of 1959. The author planned it as a "popular" book rather than a scientific treatise (which value it virtually also has) for the